



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

pietistic writers who accepted narratives at face value without recourse to documents; and he recognizes Brousson's sympathy with foreign invasion, and his legal rather than frank replies under trial.

There is valuable evidence as to the character of the Huguenots of the mountain and plain: their development of moral sense and responsibility through discipline and worship; and their tendency to work out a series of little republics insisting upon the consent of the people, the obligation to observe treaties, the subjection of the monarchy to the Word of "the Eternal", the right of liberty of conscience and of resistance to tyranny. The comparison of the conceptions of Brousson as to calling and ordination through God and the people, with those of Wesley and Whitefield might be interestingly widened to include the views of the Independent and Congregational ministers of England and New England in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

M. Fonbrune-Berbinau in an appreciative introduction points out that while the volume of Douen, published in 1879, on the pastors of the desert in the north, remains monumental, the other volume relating to the southern region has omissions due to lack of knowledge of the material which M. Bost has so skilfully used—the testimony of the prosecution and the defense.

HERBERT DARLING FOSTER.

L'Abbé de Saint-Pierre: l'Homme et l'Oeuvre. Par JOSEPH DROUET, Docteur ès Lettres. (Paris: Honoré Champion. 1912. Pp. viii, 397.)

L'Abbé de Saint-Pierre: Annales Politiques (1658-1740). Nouvelle édition collationnée sur les exemplaires manuscrits et imprimés avec une introduction et des notes, par JOSEPH DROUET, Docteur ès Lettres. (Paris: Honoré Champion. 1912. Pp. xxxvi, 399.)

THE first of these volumes is a history of the intellectual activities of St. Pierre and is in every particular a valuable contribution to the historiography of the eighteenth century. The first part (pp. 1-106) is biographical; the second and much the longest portion (pp. 107-384) is an extended account of St. Pierre's literary labors in behalf of reform. The abbé was an intelligent and indefatigable writer; the bibliography of his works fills ten pages. In the midst of a world of war he was an earnest advocate of universal peace, reflecting the influence of Sully, Grotius, and the *Nouveau Cynée*. A contemporary of Montesquieu, he wrote upon the origin of sovereignty, forms of government, division of powers, the English constitution—for which he had less enthusiasm than Montesquieu—etc. In the interest of administrative reform he wrote: a notable *Discours sur la Polysynodie*, arguing that a "pluralité des conseils est la forme du ministère la plus avantageuse pour un roi et pour son royaume"; pamphlets upon police of the roads; for the improvement of the road-system of France; for revision of the *taille*; for simplifying judicial processes; for the sup-

pression of duelling; for the relief of the poor; on mendicancy; on the education of women; on commerce and colonization, etc. Some of these memoirs are still unpublished and certainly ought to see the light. St. Pierre had a powerful influence upon Aubert de Tourny, Turgot's predecessor in the Limousin, and himself as enlightened an intendant as Turgot in Guyenne, but one whose brilliance has been effaced in the greater glory of the latter.

The second volume is a new edition of the Abbé de St. Pierre's *Annales Politiques*, which cover those eventful years of France between 1658 and 1740, based upon a new collation of all the existing manuscripts and the three printed editions. The basis is the Caen manuscript, all variants being given in the notes. The record begins with the year of the writer's birth, although the actual composition dates from 1694 to 1696. Though modestly denominated annals, the work is really a philosophical and critical as well as a narrative account, for the author sensitively appreciated the "new history" of his times—the transition from the classicism of the age of Louis XIV. to the philosophical and critical thought of the eighteenth century. St. Pierre lacked the constructive mind of Montesquieu and his utopianism excited the scorn of Voltaire; he lived on a high plane of thought and endeavor below the grade of genius. Like so many writers of the time he was strongly influenced by Plutarch and was prone to moralize, but his moralizing is not flat nor tenuous and his comments are often keen and direct, like St. Simon bled of his Tacitean power. Probably no single source pertaining to the last half of the reign of Louis XIV. and the early years of Louis XV. will give a reader a better idea of men and events or more fully enable him to appreciate the unity of the period. The work is a mine of political, military, social, economic, and literary information, as readable as any save the greatest memoirs of the time, and freer than all from chit-chat and gossip. The temptation to quote from clever or critical judgments, apt characterizations, pithy comment, is strong, but the reviewer is mindful of the statute of limitations governing space and forbears. It is a pity there is no index to the book.

Le Directoire et la Paix de l'Europe: des Traités de Bâle à la Deuxième Coalition, 1795-1799. Par RAYMOND GUYOT, Docteur ès Lettres. (Paris: Félix Alcan. 1911. Pp. 956.)

THROUGHOUT the existence of the Directory the possibilities of war and peace for France turned on her relations with Austria and England. The accepted version of the diplomatic history of the period is the account by Sorel. M. Guyot, relying on more thorough studies in the archives and the use of the *Dropmore* (Grenville) *Papers* and other documents, has ventured, in his doctoral dissertation, to attack the supposedly impregnable positions of Sorel and has carried them by storm, as is shown by the hearty approval of his work expressed by eminent historians of the French Revolution. The volume shows commendable attention